

# THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1863.

NUMBER 305

## THE DAILY REBEL.

only character which it can possess, that of an entire party not manifested in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as the means of bringing about peace.

The invasion of the North by the rebel armies has had its intended effect in Europe, and has undoubtedly been one of the principal causes of the present movement of the Emperor in behalf of recognition.

### ENGLAND.

The "Courage Hibernia," late the pirate "Banter," left Liverpool for Nassau, freighted with munition guns, to look out for Federal merchantmen.

Good demand for discount at the banks; short term exchange 25cts. Consular 31. 37cts. 17cts.

### MEXICO.

#### MILITARY OF GENERAL FORTY.

MEXICO.—Is it necessary that I should again state to you the purpose for which the Emperor has sent to Mexico a part of his army? The proclamations which I have addressed to you must certainly be known to you, notwithstanding the suspicious policy of your Government; and you are aware that our magnanimous sovereign, touched by your sad condition, has had but one object in crossing the seas with his troops, to show you the nobility of standard of France, which is the symbol of civilization. He has been right in thinking that at the sight of the flag, those who were oppressing you in the name of liberty, would either be discomfited, or ignominiously take to flight.

The mission confided to me by the Emperor had a double purpose. First: I was to bear, with the weight of our arms, upon the pretended victors of the 5th of May, 1862, and reduce to its proper value that event, to which the boasting of certain chieftains had attributed the proportions of a great victory.

Next, I was to offer the aid of France to Mexico, in order to assist in forming for itself a Government which should be the expression of its free choice; a Government observant above all of justice, probity, good faith in its foreign relations, liberty at home; but liberty as it ought to be understood, accompanied by order, respect for religion, for property, and for family. The rout of the hostile forces wherever they have dared to meet our sabres, or our bayonets, as well as the siege of Puebla, has given ample satisfaction to our military honor.

Arriving with feeble means of attack before Puebla, which the late Government had converted into a first-class fortress, and which it regarded as a bulwark against which all our efforts would be vain, and in which, according to its usual vaunts, it declared we would find our graves, we have forced it to surrender at discretion; and (what is extraordinary in the annals of military triumphs) a garrison of 20,000 men have been made prisoners, with all their Generals, all their officers; and have been forced, while we are still in possession of powerful resources, (as we have been able to satisfy ourselves,) to abandon to us immense quantities of war.

After the fall of Puebla we were about to march on the Capital, where we were told serious resistance was prepared. We had now means of overcoming this resistance and victory, faithful to the banner of France, was not doubtful. But God would not permit further effusion of blood; and the Government, which well knew it would not be supported by the people of this Capital, has not dared to await our arrival behind its ramparts. It has shamefully fled, leaving this great and beautiful city to itself. If it still questioned the general reprobation of which it was the object, the events of the 10th of June, 1863, which now belong to history, must have destroyed all delusion, and have satisfied it of its inability to preserve the fragments of a power which it has so deplorably abused.

The military question is then at an end. The political question remains. The solution, Mexicans, depends on you. Unite, in sentiments of fraternity, concord, true patriotism. Let all honest men, all moderate citizens, of all opinions, fuse themselves into a single party, that of order. Reject, as profane and as unworthy of you, the desire of a partial victory over each other. Look at things from a higher stand-point, abandon your names of liberals, of reactionaries, which only engender hate, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, in a word, excite all the bad passions of the human heart. Determine, above all things, to be Mexicans, and, to make of yourselves a nation united and, therefore, strong, great, because you have all the elements necessary for this end.

It is for this that we come to aid you; and we will succeed in creating, together, a durable order of things, if comprehending the true interests of your country, you enter resolutely into the designs of the Emperor, which I am instructed to explain to you.

Thus henceforth, there will be enacted no forced contributions, no requisitions of any kind, or on any pretext. There will be no execution committed without the punishment of the guilty.

The property and persons of the citizens will be under the safeguard of the laws and of the officers of the Government.

The owners of national estates, who bought them regularly and in conformity with law, shall not be disturbed, but shall remain in possession of the property; fraudulent sales will be subject to revision.

The press will be free, but regulated according to the system of warnings established in France. Two warnings will result in the suppression of the paper.

The resumption of the army will be conducted on a moderate system, putting an end to the odious custom of seizing by force and dragging from their families the Indians and farm laborers, that interesting class of the population who are now forced into the ranks, with the rope around their necks, and who, therefore, only afford the sad spectacle of soldiers without patriotism, without devotion to their flag, always ready to desert, or to quit one chief for another. And this is easy to conceive; for there is no national army, but bands, under the orders of ambitious chieftains, who wrangle for a power which they use only for the total destruction of the resources of the country, by appropriating to themselves the wealth of others.

Taxes will be regulated, as in civilized countries, so that their burthen shall fall on all the citizens in proportion to their fortunes; and examination will be made, in order, if practicable, to suppress certain taxes on consumption, more vexatious than productive, and which affect principally the poorest producers in the country districts.

All agents who have the disposal of public funds will be suitably compensated; but those who fail to discharge their functions with the prudence and integrity which the State has a right to require of them, will be dismissed until exchanged.

Ten thousand prisoners are now confined at Fort Delaware.

Theophilus Nott, a New York lawyer, says: "The news of the Municipal election must recall to clearing up a misunderstanding. It was said an idea which is passed in weeks for the fact that in a formal manner in an official journal, it is that of the public proclamations of France, as I recollect, they will have their certain other's the recognition of the South, but nothing else. This committee only passed itself as a general resolution of the Legislature. In the State of the French, the Emperor, I believe, has the recognition of the South, but the rest of the recognition of the South, which is something to all probability, is to be done about the coming autumn."

The Patriotic Association, a new organization of the nation of men of their principles members of which they may be guilty.

The Catholic religion shall be respected and the bishops restored to their bishoprics. I will add, that the Emperor would be pleased, if it were possible, for the Government to proclaim freedom of worship, that great principle of modern society.

Energetic measures will be adopted for repressing brigandage, that plague of Mexico, which makes of it a country exceptional in the world, and paralyzes all commerce, all enterprises of public or private utility, which cannot prosper without security.

Confid will be so organized as to render justice with integrity, so that it shall no longer be bought by the last and highest bidder.

Such are the essential principles on which will rest the Government to be established. They are those of the most distinguished people of Europe. They are those which the new Government of Mexico must endeavor to follow with perseverance and energy, if it desires to assume a place among civilized nations.

The second part of my task can only be accomplished by me, if I am succeeded by good Mexicans.

Therefore, I will not conclude this manifesto without making appeal to conciliation. I invoke the concurrence of all intelligence; I ask parties to disarm and henceforth to use their strength, not in pulling down, but in building up. I proclaim forgetfulness of the past, a complete amnesty for all who will rally in good faith around the Government which the nation, freely consulted, will establish for itself.

But I pronounce enemies of their country those who will show themselves deaf to my conciliatory voice, and I will pursue them wherever they may take refuge.

Done in Mexico, this 12th June, 1863.

FOREY,  
Major General, Senator, Commander-in-chief of the Mexican Expedition.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

### FROM CHARLESTON.

Enemy Erecting Batteries.

### LANDING MORE TROOPS.

A French War Steamer off the Bar.

### FROM MISSISSIPPI.

The Enemy West of Big Black.

### DEATH OF GENERAL BOWEN.

### LATEST FROM MORGAN.

Escape of a Part of his Command.

### NORTHERN NEWS.

Meade at Warrenton, Virginia.

### A BATTLE IMMINENT IN VIRGINIA.

Russell and Seward at Loggerheads.

### FROM MISSISSIPPI.

No Yankees East of the Big Black.

Special Dispatch to the Daily Rebel.

DEERFIELD, Vt., July 28.—I crossed the Ohio river with a party of three hundred, on Sunday the 19th instant, fifteen miles below Parkersburg. The General was there, but the gunboats prevented his crossing, and he remained with the larger party on the other shore. The latest news from him is that he was near Winchester, Ohio, tearing up the railroad.

(Signed) Geo. A. Ettsworth, Morgan's Operator.

[NOTE.—The above is a copy of a telegraphic dispatch sent to Mrs. John H. Morgan, from Dublin Depot, Virginia.]

CHARLESTON, July 27.—All quiet to-night. Weather hot and sultry.

COLUMBIA, July 27.—A special to the Enquirer states that Meade's headquarters are at Warrenton.

On Saturday Sedgwick was reported moving toward Fredericksburg.

A lot of cavalry of Stuart's command, on Saturday, captured an aid of Gen. Upton, within one hundred yards of Meade's headquarters.

At quiet.

GOLDENSON, July 27.—Major G. B. Hausean and Captain Wm. B. Avery, of the 133d New York, were captured Saturday, by scouts of the 63d North Carolina Cavalry, within nine miles of Newbern, and arrived here this morning. They were on a pleasure excursion. The horse and buggy were also captured.

It is for this that we come to aid you; and we will succeed in creating, together, a durable order of things, if comprehending the true interests of your country, you enter resolutely into the designs of the Emperor, which I am instructed to explain to you.

Thus henceforth, there will be enacted no forced contributions, no requisitions of any kind, or on any pretext. There will be no execution committed without the punishment of the guilty.

The property and persons of the citizens will be under the safeguard of the laws and of the officers of the Government.

The owners of national estates, who bought them regularly and in conformity with law, shall not be disturbed, but shall remain in possession of the property; fraudulent sales will be subject to revision.

The press will be free, but regulated according to the system of warnings established in France. Two warnings will result in the suppression of the paper.

The resumption of the army will be conducted on a moderate system, putting an end to the odious custom of seizing by force and dragging from their families the Indians and farm laborers, that interesting class of the population who are now forced into the ranks, with the rope around their necks, and who, therefore, only afford the sad spectacle of soldiers without patriotism, without devotion to their flag, always ready to desert, or to quit one chief for another. And this is easy to conceive; for there is no national army, but bands, under the orders of ambitious chieftains, who wrangle for a power which they use only for the total destruction of the resources of the country, by appropriating to themselves the wealth of others.

Taxes will be regulated, as in civilized countries, so that their burthen shall fall on all the citizens in proportion to their fortunes; and examination will be made, in order, if practicable, to suppress certain taxes on consumption, more vexatious than productive, and which affect principally the poorest producers in the country districts.

All agents who have the disposal of public funds will be suitably compensated; but those who fail to discharge their functions with the prudence and integrity which the State has a right to require of them, will be dismissed until exchanged.

Ten thousand prisoners are now confined at Fort Delaware.

Theophilus Nott, a New York lawyer, says:

"La France" is always opposed to us, &c., &c. The news of the Municipal election must recall to clearing up a misunderstanding. It was said an idea which is passed in weeks for the fact that in a formal manner in an official journal, it is that of the public proclamations of France, as I recollect, they will have their certain other's the recognition of the South, but nothing else. This committee only passed itself as a general resolution of the Legislature. In the State of the French, the Emperor, I believe, has the recognition of the South, but the rest of the recognition of the South, which is something to all probability, is to be done about the coming autumn."

The Patriotic Association, a new organization of the nation of men of their principles members of which they may be guilty.

CHATTANOOGA, July 27.—Northern dates to the 25th. THE STATE MILITARY CORPS.—Letter from the Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
CHATTANOOGA, Tennessee,  
July 27, 1863.

Mr. Secretary Ray has referred your letter of the 26th instant, addressed to himself, to this office for reply.

In answer thereto, I have to state that you are correct in your information, that there are no exemptions from duty, under the recent call made for troops by the Governor. It is the duty of the Government, so far as it possesses the ability, to provide protection for the undelivered portions of the Confederacy—those areas, as they are, to which the enemy has access. Troops cannot, and ought not to be spared from the general service for this purpose. To meet them—the raider and marauder who wars upon the innocent and defenceless, and whose mission is pander and destruction—it becomes necessary to organize a local and special corps. The requisition made upon the Governor of Tennessee, by the President, is not for troops to go to Mississippi, Georgia, Virginia, or any place beyond the limits of the State; but, as stated by the Governor in his call, it is for those who are not liable to general service, to enrole themselves for the defence of their own homes and property. Shall any be excused from this service, or shall it be allowed to be done by substitution? Shall the soldier, who confronts the enemy in his regular organization, be told that the citizen at home has got to, or refuses to, defend his own and the soldier's friends? Shall he be called back to defend them in their trades and occupations, wherein they are being enriched, and, it may be, at the expense of that soldier's family? Happily answers the law—No, which the Governor will take pleasure in enforcing. The citizen is not expected to leave his ordinary pursuits, except only to meet the enemy when he actually comes to pillage and destroy his own and the property of his neighbor, and upon sudden invasions. Effectual defence and resistance can only be made by organized efforts, to do which, companies, battalions and regiments must be formed. The Governor trusts that volunteer companies, sufficient in number to meet the requisition made upon him, will be offered in time, otherwise he will be compelled to organize the whole military strength of the State, including all those not in the army of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, as well as those between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five, in order to meet the demands of the public service. If this course shall become necessary, there being no exemptions under the law, no excuses will be heard or details made, unless demanded by a paramount public reason. The usefulness and necessity of any draft or permit, to either State or Confederate Government, especially requires the defence of it by him who is engaged in it, particularly when its destruction is directly threatened; and for this special service, as well as the protection of his neighbor's and the public property in his vicinity, all should be enrolled, and none exempted.

Respectfully,  
W. C. WHITTHORNE,  
Adjutant General.

### BARGAINS IN REAL ESTATE.

Any person wishing to make an investment in a good farm, can do so to advantage on application to the subscriber—who will also sell a bargain in a house and lot centrally located in Chattanooga.

J. H. WILLY.

I WISH to contract for 300,000 Board feet, three long, for covering Hospitals at Tunnel Hill, and Kingston, Ga. Call on, or address Capt. E. W. Kennedy, Tunnel Hill. Capt. Thos. Lester, Kingston, or R. D. Grubbs, Capt. & A. Q. M., Chattanooga, Tenn., on the 24th, was received last night.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—From a pasture one mile south east of Chattanooga, a large bay Horse, this in order, about sixteen hands high, 10 or 11 years old, a small sore on his back, had on a halter, an other marks received. Any person bringing him to Gen'l Wright's headquarters, or giving information so I can get him, will be liberally rewarded.

J. W. BRATCHER.

Jy 26-4<sup>th</sup> Co. B, Murray's Batt., Wright's Brig. ¶

\$1,140 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at Chattanooga, of the following named deserters from the 1st and 27th Tennessee regiments, or \$30 for either one of them. The attention of commanders of cavalry companies is called to their names, as it is believed that some of them have deserted, in order to join cavalry commands.

First Tennessee Regiment.—R. M. Erwin, Capt. Stoen's Co. B, F. J. Lousier, Capt. Whelch's Co. J, C. B. Brown, J. F. Sweeney, Henry Smith, J. L. Chorch, Capt. Atkinson's Co. D, C. Schwarz, Capt. Leachman's Co. E, T. M. Smith, Capt. Irvin's Co. G, M. E. Book, J. R. Erwin, A. Hughes, J. T. Solar, Capt. Webster's Co. H, Corp. J. R. Pindexter, M. P. McFarlin, J. W. Jackson, Corp. Ledbetter's Co. I, M. Dormedy, Wm. Hall, H. E. Finn, P. H. Johnson, Jno. Appleton, Hiram Clarke, H. M. Menley, J. N. M. Parsons, Thos. Davis, T. S. Shadwell, Capt. Flaubert's Co. K, Jno. Coltham, W. P. Bullett, Capt. Fulcher's Co. L.

27TH TENNESSEE. ¶

J. J. Gossett, Capt. Lawler's Co. A, J. G. Bettis, W. H. Pankey, Capt. Campbell's Co. C, T. H. Stanley, Capt. Lipscomb's Co. D, H. M. Ross, Capt. Carroll's Co. I.

By order of H. H. FIELD.

Col. Comdg. 1st & 27th Tenn. Regt.

Thos. H. MCKINNEY, Adj't. ¶

Jy 25-1<sup>st</sup>

OFFICER E. T